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TOPICAL HAZARD EVALUATION PROGRAM OF CANDIDATE INSECT REPELLEN--ETC(U)
SEP 81 M J TOPPER, J G HARVEY
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**UNITED STATES ARMY
ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE
AGENCY**

ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MD 21010

TOPICAL HAZARD EVALUATION PROGRAM
OF CANDIDATE INSECT REPELLENTS
US DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PROPRIETARY CHEMICALS
STUDY NUMBERS 75-51-0166-81, 75-51-0169-81 THRU 75-51-0171-81
AND 75-51-0177-81 THRU 75-51-0181-81
OCTOBER 1978 - JUNE 1981

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20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) Preliminary hazard evaluations of the above candidate insect repellent chemicals were performed by means of laboratory animal studies using rats, rabbits, and guinea pigs. Chemicals AI3-37351a, 37352a, and 37564 were noninjurious to the eyes of rabbits. Chemical AI3-37563 caused mild injury to the cornea of rabbits and chemicals AI3-37347a, 37353a, 37560, 37561, and 37562 caused mild injury to the cornea and, in addition, some injury to the conjunctiva. All of the chemicals did not cause skin irritation with the exception of AI3-37353a which caused mild skin irritation. All chemicals were relatively nontoxic by ingestion.		

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and did not cause photoirritation or prove to be skin sensitizers. Chemicals AI3-37347a, 37352a, 37353a, 37563, and 37564 demonstrated some skin irritation from ethanol solutions during photoirritation studies. It was recommended that all chemicals be approved for further testing as candidate insect repellents.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U. S. ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE AGENCY
ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MARYLAND 21010

CPT Topper/jg/AUTOVON
584-3980

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF
HSE-LT-T/WP

17 SEP 1981

SUBJECT: Topical Hazard Evaluation Program of Candidate Insect Repellents,
US Department of Agriculture Proprietary Chemicals, Study Numbers
75-51-0166-81, 75-51-0169-81 thru 75-51-0171-81, and 75-51-0177-81
thru 75-51-0181-81, October 1978 - June 1981

Executive Secretary
Armed Forces Pest Management Board
Forest Glen Section, WRAMC
Washington, DC 20012

A summary of the pertinent findings and recommendations of the inclosed report follows:

Preliminary hazard evaluations of the above candidate insect repellent chemicals were performed by means of laboratory animal studies using rats, rabbits, and guinea pigs. Chemicals AI3-37351a, 37352a, and 37564 were noninjurious to the eyes of rabbits. Chemical AI3-37563 caused mild injury to the cornea of rabbits and chemicals AI3-37347a, 37353a, 37560, 37561, and 37562 caused mild injury to the cornea and, in addition, some injury to the conjunctiva. All of the chemicals did not cause skin irritation with the exception of AI3-37353a which caused mild skin irritation. All chemicals were relatively nontoxic by ingestion and did not cause photoirritation or prove to be skin sensitizers. Chemicals AI3-37347a, 37352a, 37353a, 37563, and 37564 demonstrated some skin irritation from ethanol solutions during photoirritation studies. It was recommended that all chemicals be approved for further testing as candidate insect repellents.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

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REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF
HSE-LT-T/WP

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U. S. ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE AGENCY
ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MARYLAND 21010

TOPICAL HAZARD EVALUATION PROGRAM
OF CANDIDATE INSECT REPELLENTS
US DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PROPRIETARY CHEMICALS
STUDY NUMBERS 75-51-0166-81, 75-51-0169-81 THRU 75-51-0171-81
AND 75-51-0177-81 THRU 75-51-0181-81
OCTOBER 1978 - JUNE 1981

1. AUTHORITY.

a. Letter, US Department of Agriculture - Agricultural Research Service, Southern Region, Insects Affecting Man Research Laboratory, Gainesville, FL, 13 October 1978.

b. Memorandum of Understanding between the US Army Environmental Hygiene Agency; the US Army Health Services Command; the Department of the Army, Office of The Surgeon General; the Armed Forces Pest Control Board; and the US Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research, Science and Education Administration, titled, Coordination of Biological and Toxicological Testing of Pesticides, effective 23 January 1979.

2. REFERENCE. Toxicology Division Standing Operating Procedures, US Army Environmental Hygiene Agency (USAEHA), 1981.

3. PURPOSE. The purpose of this program is to provide guidance for further entomological testing of the candidate insect repellents: AI3-37347a, 37351a, 37352a, 37353a, 37560, 37561, 37562, 37563, and 37564.

4. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS. Hazard evaluations of the above-named candidate repellents were conducted by this Agency using New Zealand White rabbits for skin and eye studies, Hartley guinea pigs for a skin sensitization study, and Sprague-Dawley rats for determination of oral toxicity. A tabular presentation of animal toxicity data developed in this Agency follows:* †

* In conducting the studies described in this report, the investigators adhered to the "Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals," US Department of Health, Education and Welfare Publication No. (NIH) 78-23, revised 1978.

† The experiments reported herein were performed in animal facilities fully accredited by the American Association for the Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care.

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Study Nos. 75-51-0166-81, 75-51-0169-81 thru 75-51-0171-81, and 75-51-0177-81 thru 75-51-0181-81, Oct 78 - Jun 81

TABLE. PRESENTATION OF DATA

Test	Results	Interpretation
<u>SKIN IRRITATION STUDIES</u>		
<u>Rabbits</u>		
Single 24-hour application to intact and abraded skin of New Zealand White rabbits. 0.5 mL technical grade chemical applied to each of six rabbits.	Chemicals A13-37347a, 37351a, 37352a, 37560, 37561, 37562, 37563, and 37564 did not cause any irritation of the intact skin or of the skin surrounding an abrasion.	USAEHA Category I (ref Appendix A)
	Chemical A13-37353a produced mild primary irritation of the intact skin and the skin surrounding an abrasion.	USAEHA Category II (ref Appendix A)
<u>EYE IRRITATION STUDIES</u>		
<u>Rabbits</u>		
Single 24-hour application of 0.1 mL technical grade chemical to one eye of each of six New Zealand White rabbits.	Chemicals A13-37351a, 37352a, and 37564 did not cause any irritation to the eyes of rabbits.	USAEHA Category I (ref Appendix A)
	Chemical A13-37563 caused mild injury to the cornea.	USAEHA Category B (ref Appendix A)
	Chemicals A13-37347a, 37353a, 37560, 37561, and 37562 caused mild injury to the cornea and, in addition, some injury to the conjunctiva.	USAEHA Category C (ref Appendix A)

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Test	Results	Interpretation
<u>APPROXIMATE LETHAL DOSE (ALD)</u>		
<u>Oral</u>		
Rats (male) - no diluent	A13-37347a 4300 mg/Kg A13-37351a 4300 mg/Kg A13-37352a 9700 mg/Kg A13-37353a 9700 mg/Kg A13-37560 4300 mg/Kg A13-37561 9700 mg/Kg A13-37562 4300 mg/Kg A13-37563 6500 mg/Kg A13-37564 6500 mg/Kg	These chemicals are relatively nontoxic by ingestion.

PHOTOCHEMICAL SKIN IRRITATION STUDIES

Rabbits

A single 0.05 mL application of a 25-percent (w/v) solution of each chemical and a 10-percent (w/v) Oil of Bergamot solution (positive control) in 95-percent ethyl alcohol were applied to the intact skin of six rabbits. Five minutes after application, the rabbits were exposed to UV light (365 nm) for 30 minutes at a distance of 10-15 cm.

A 25-percent solution of each tested chemical in ethanol did not cause a photochemical irritation reaction under test conditions.

Ethanol solutions of A13-37347a, 37352a, 37353a, 37563, and 37564 caused irritation at both UV and non-UV skin sites.

All tested chemicals did not cause a photochemical irritation reaction under test conditions and are not expected to cause a photochemical irritation in humans. Ethanol solutions of A13-37347a, 37352a, 37353a, 37563, and 37564 may cause skin irritation in some sensitive individuals. Personnel experiencing this reaction should wash off the solution as soon as possible.

Control

Following UV exposures of the rabbits, 0.05 mL of test chemical, positive control and diluent were applied to additional skin areas to serve as unirradiated control sites. Application areas were checked for skin irritation at 24, 48 and 72 hours.

Positive control application and irradiation caused greater irritant effects than in unirradiated skin areas.

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Test	Results	Interpretation
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SENSITIZATION STUDIES

Guinea Pigs (Male)

Intradermal
injections of 0.1 mL
of a 0.1-percent
solution (w/v) of
the tested chemicals
or of dinitrochloro-
benzene (DNCB)* in
a mixture containing
1 volume of propylene
glycol and 29 volumes
of saline.

Ten test guinea pigs for
each chemical were given
10 sensitizing doses
over a 3-week period.
After 2 weeks' rest, they
were challenged with ID
injections of each test
chemical.

Ten positive control
guinea pigs were sen-
sitized over 3 weeks with
DNCB. After 2 weeks'
rest, they were chal-
lenged with ID injections
of DNCB.

Challenge doses of
the tested chemicals
did not produce a sensi-
tization reaction.

Challenge dose of DNCB
in positive control
guinea pigs produced
a marked sensitization
reaction in 10 out
of 10 guinea pigs.

The tested chemicals did
not produce sensitization
reactions under test
conditions and are not
expected to produce sen-
sitization reactions
in man.

DNCB produced a marked
reaction, indicating the
guinea pigs respond to
sensitizing agents.

* A known skin sensitizer.

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5. CONCLUSION. Chemicals AI3-37351a, 37352a, and 37564 were noninjurious to the eyes of rabbits. Chemical AI3-37563 caused mild injury to the cornea of rabbits, and chemicals AI3-37347a, 37353a, 37560, 37561, and 37562 caused mild injury to the cornea and, in addition, some injury to the conjunctiva. All of the chemicals did not cause skin irritation with the exception of AI3-37353a which caused mild skin irritation. All chemicals were relatively nontoxic by ingestion and did not cause photoirritation or prove to be skin sensitizers. Chemicals AI3-37347a, 37352a, 37353a, 37563, and 37564 demonstrated some skin irritation from ethanol solutions during photoirritation studies.

6. RECOMMENDATION. Under the provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding (paragraph 1b), it is recommended that the following USDA proprietary chemicals be approved for further testing as candidate insect repellents: AI3-37347a, 37351a, 37352a, 37353a, 37560, 37561, 37562, 37563, and 37564. Ethanol solutions of chemicals AI3-37347a, 37352a, 37353a, 37563, and 37564 may cause skin irritation in sensitive individuals and, if experienced, the site should be washed with copious amounts of water.

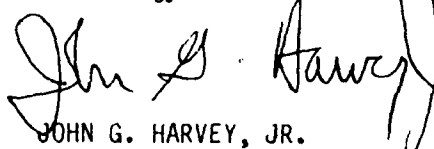


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Study Nos. 75-51-0166-81, 75-51-0169-81 thru 75-51-0171-81, and 75-51-0177-81
thru 75-51-0181-81, Oct 78 - Jun 81

APPENDIX A
TOPICAL HAZARD EVALUATION PROGRAM
DEFINITIONS OF CATEGORIES OF COMPOUNDS BEING
CONSIDERED FOR ACUTE SKIN APPLICATION

CATEGORY I - Compounds producing no primary irritation of the intact skin or no greater than mild primary irritation of the skin surrounding an abrasion. (INTERPRETATION: No restriction for acute application to the human skin.)

CATEGORY II - Compounds producing mild primary irritation of the intact skin and the skin surrounding an abrasion. (INTERPRETATION: Should be used only on human skin found by examination to have no abrasions or may be used as a clothing impregnant.)

CATEGORY III - Compounds producing moderate primary irritation of the intact skin and the skin surrounding an abrasion. (INTERPRETATION: Should not be used directly on the skin without a prophetic patch test having been conducted on humans to determine irritation potential to human skin. May be used without patch testing, with extreme caution, as clothing impregnants. Compound should be resubmitted in the form and at the intended use concentration so that its irritation potential can be reexamined using other test techniques on animals.)

CATEGORY IV - Compounds producing moderate to severe primary irritation of the intact skin and of the skin surrounding an abrasion and, in addition, producing necrosis, vesiculation, and/or eschars. (INTERPRETATION: Should be resubmitted for testing in the form and at the intended use concentration. Upon resubmission, its irritation potential will be reexamined using other test techniques on animals, prior to possible prophetic patch testing in humans, at concentrations which have been shown not to produce primary irritation in animals.)

CATEGORY V - Compounds impossible to classify because of staining of the skin or other masking effects owing to physical properties of the compound. (INTERPRETATION: Not suitable for use on humans.)

EYE CATEGORIES:

A. Compounds noninjurious to the eye. INTERPRETATION: Irritation of human eyes is not expected if the compound should accidentally get into the eyes, provided it is washed out as soon as possible.

B. Compounds producing mild injury to the cornea. INTERPRETATION: Should be used with caution around the eyes.

C. Compounds producing mild injury to the cornea, and in addition some injury to the conjunctiva. INTERPRETATION: Should be used with caution around the eyes and mucosa.

D. Compounds producing moderate injury to the cornea. INTERPRETATION: Should be used with extreme caution around the eyes.

E. Compounds producing moderate injury to the cornea, and in addition producing some injury to the conjunctiva. INTERPRETATION: Should be used with extreme caution around the eyes and mucosa.

F. Compounds producing severe injury to the cornea and to the conjunctiva. INTERPRETATION: Should be used with extreme caution. It is recommended that use be restricted to areas other than the face.

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APPENDIX B

ANALYTICAL QUALITY ASSURANCE

The Analytical Quality Assurance Office certifies the following with regard to the Topical Hazard Evaluation Program of Candidate Insect Repellents, US Department of Agriculture Proprietary Chemicals, Study Numbers 75-51-0166-81, 75-51-0169-81 thru 75-51-0171-81, and 75-51-0177-81 thru 75-51-0181-81, October 1978 - June 1981.

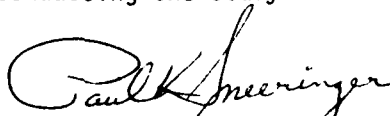
a. This study was conducted in accordance with:

(1) Standing Operating Procedures developed by the Toxicology Division, USAEHA.

(2) Title 21, Code of Federal Regulations, 1980 rev, Part 58, Good Laboratory Practice for Nonclinical Laboratories Studies.

b. Facilities were inspected during its operational phase to insure compliance with paragraph a.

c. The information presented in this report accurately reflects the raw data generated during the course of conducting the study.



PAUL V. SNEERINGER, Ph.D.
Chief, Analytical Quality
Assurance Office